Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post
AND BULLETIN;
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE FAMILY GEOLOGIST.

The Geologist on the Lake.
I pull'ed an oar with skill,
And sat with pleasure still,
Tho' once in youth we knew
The dashing waves well well.
For there I learning made myself,
Or rather learned my trade,
Of which that science forms a part,
My wife found Geologist.

A simple smile by others beautiful
Thought her but what it was,
Seems in a stranger flower can wonderful
With my own honestly show.
What, when a flower I gave to show?
Or human hair is yet
As the first hour and the last breathed of yore,
My mind traced Geologist.

Music can speak, with heavenly voice,
So sweet to the ear,
That a warm heart might rejoice
That pleasure could not fear.
Oh! that it were my variety voice
At family round me yet
As in my early days,
My mind timed Geologist.

C. H. W.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE CONSUMPTIVE.

"It is a fearful thing to love what must quickly wither, its beautiful and picturesque phrases, its fond associations and remembrances, and to go down to the dark tomb of the silent dead for the husband, creeping worms. It is painful to be severed from the dearest of the earth's ties, to be torn from the home of our childhood, and its pleasant spots, hallowed by memory, to lie in the cold unfeeling embrace of death. I thought I was possessed of sufficient fortitude to endure the reverence of such feelings, but my philosophy is deadened, and I feel the acute pangs my sensibility occasions. I do not like to die, the possession of worldly goods—I have not the world mind of the miser, nor his passions, yet I would cling to this earth with tenacity, and gaze upon the bright heavens and the innumerable hosts of stars, that I might render to my Creator reverence and adoration."

Thus I heard my consumptive friend soliloquizing, as I entered his chamber the other evening. He was sitting in his window gazing on the objects of nature, that the moon rendered visible with her placid light, and had contracted with disease in his youthful days, of all, the most rank and unsightly weeds, to destroy. I had not thought to meet with him, however, without hope, for who does not know its flattery? I feared much his short but miserable life had nearly terminated. The dominant trait of his mind was romance, with which it was deeply imbued. I have often studied his character, and find him full of love and tenderness. He is indeed an amiable being.

I have thrown together a little journal, which I present to the reader.

Monday, June 30. Called on L——. Found him labouring under a severe cough, which too plainly told me of the fatality of his disease. My sympathies were aroused.

Tuesday 31st. Brother. His spoken of his prospects and thought his troubles would leave him. Called on L——. Found him still worse, promising a speedy repair.

July 1. I have seen [illegible] thinking of the doom that hangs over her," said he, "and meditating on its ultimate consummation. I have seen, too, of late years, many of the millions who this day are revelling in health and pleasure, who are destined to the same fate as this gay fellow thereby. It is a great privilege to be blind to the spirit, to the mysteries that hopes undespoiled. For some weeks to come I am denied this. I might be capable of rendering the world essential service, but M——, I feel my days are numbered, and I am unprepared to die. I have been a sinful man, I have often sinned and steal creature. The Judge of all things will of what is right, but I have violated them, to the commission of unrighteous spirits. The burning lip of the dying sinner, I have not the tact of it; it is a spear that pierces my soul. I feel miserable, wretched. The curse of Cain is upon me." "I am not married," said he, "but my chosen one, my guardian angel that has watched over my affections with solicitousness. She has never tired, she has never relaxed her care, she knows no weariness and she loves, adores me. Be I must die—and she will become broken-hearted, and sink to the earth blighted in mind and body! Oh! its too, too much."

In evident anguish I left the poor invalid—His feelings were wrought to positive horror, and they imparted unto a deep tinge of sadness. I felt much for him, and had done every thing in my power, but he had already struck the [illegible] and final soon be stranded.

July 20. We met to see L——. The flame was yet glimmering in the socket. He was feeble, and figured up upon the cold and chilling sensation. The sepulchral stone must soon press his breast. I was forcibly struck at the sight of his tassels—the skin parched, the bones protruding. His face on was pallid, and much corrugated. He coughed, and sent out on the spittle. It seemed to hurt him he writhed so. My poor L——, must die so much.

July 23. To-day I——is no better. He feels the [illegible] of his body, and talks with resignation about dying. He has given me directions where to lay his body, and the order in which he wants his funeral rites performed. I was selected to bear the last conveyance. He talked of Mary, of her kindness, her love, and said she was unwell. He was much excited and asked for an opiate. I administered it, and he soon slept, though restless and disturbed. He raved impassionately. I left, sorry at heart.

August 7. Received the following note from L——.

Dear M——. I am much better. I feel like a new man, and begin again to think of life and its pleasures. I have seen Mary, and my countenance fairly inspires her. We may both become like as the first hour and the last breathed of yore, My mind traced Geologist.

Delusive indeed, said I aloud, are such hopes. It is but the flickering ray of life previous to final extinction. I knew there was no chance of his regaining his health, and did not call to see him. I thought it cruelty to excite hopes destined not.

August 15. Was sent for in haste. L——was thought to be dying. I was not surprised. I hastened to his bed-side, with a feeble satisfactory message. I saw he could live but few hours, perhaps less than I anticipated. Mary was there, and sobbed piteously. It was excruciating to see a beautiful female bathed in tears, and feeling estranged forever, by death, from the object of her love. Mary was young, delicate, and so terrific and awful. "M——," murmured L——, "I am now near my journey's end. Earth is fading from me, and my vision is growing indistinct. After I am gone, I rely on you to preserve my memory, and to meet my detractors with a bold and considerate opposition. My life has been short, but it has been honourable and virtuous. I have broken no human laws. I have improved the talent to widows or orphans. I have been kind to this earth with tenacity, and gaze upon the bright heavens and the innumerable hosts of stars, that I might render to my Creator reverence and adoration."

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Tombs of Talma and Others, Pere La Chaise.

None of the picturesque groups or scenery, which abound in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, is more worthy of observation than the monument which contains the bones of Talma: nor can we better illustrate our place than by a slight sketch of his brilliant career.

Francis Joseph Talma, born at Paris, 15th of January, 1766, was educated in that capital, and in London, where his father practised as a dentist. At a very early period of his life he attracted the notice of Louis the unfortunate Louis XVI. by his performance of some of the fugitive French productions of the day, and acquired all the favour and the late earl of Harcourt is said to have urged his being noticed to the English stage.

A more exciting career, however, was in reserve for him.

His family returning to France, young Talma was speedily answered in the character of a Stoic, in Voltaire's Mahomet. His debut took place on the 27th of November, 1787, and was strikingly successful. He now attached himself to the higher walks, and obtained the highest honours of the drama, effecting finally a complete reformation in the costume of the French stage. On the breaking out of the revolution he became also a political partizan of considerable zeal and influence, and ranked among his friends Mirabeau, Condorcet, Clavieres and others. On the latter becoming Emperor, Napoleon would have relinquished the intimacy of Talma, but declined accepting the offer. He found no other distinction as consequence of his refusing his benefit, and did not call to see him. Talma's popularity remained undiminished one.

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AWAKENING SURDITY.—To awaken children from their sleep with a loud noise, or in an imperious manner, is extremely injudicious and cruel. It is far more proper to carry them from a dark room immediately into the presence of the light, and thus by the gradual progression of light diffusing the organs of vision, and not by the translation of cold, even only indirectly.

From the Casket.

STANZAS.

As by the ocean's solemn sound,
One radiant hour in spring I stay'd,
And heard its murmurs, wild and grand,
While the breakers' surges made,
Whereon the golden sunlight play'd;
I felt the sense its influence,
And all its harmonies pervade,
The deep response of nature.

I mark'd the birds, on rainbow wing,
Go, swooping o'er the azure tide,
I had their wildness in my soul,
To which the gay green shores replied;
And heard the echoes, as they ran
Where the softened sound subsided away,
I felt my confidence glide
Into a thoughtful mood.

I saw the radiant waves roll on—
I heard their soft and dying fall;
And thought of coming years away,
As bright as they—as musical!
I mused on days to be,
And my spirit form its young repose.
To peace and happiness,
To find the theme that gained the rose.

And as I mark'd the ceaseless flow
Exhibit new phases of bliss,
While o'er the zenith, far and wide,
This night her starry canopy
I thought how dark, how cheerless, Earth is fair,
Seemed to me, and my vision is growing indistinct.
After I am gone, I rely on you to preserve my memory, and to meet my detractors with a bold and considerate opposition. My life has been short, but it has been honourable and virtuous. I have broken no human laws. I have improved the talent to widows or orphans. I have been kind to this earth with tenacity, and gaze upon the bright heavens and the innumerable hosts of stars, that I might render to my Creator reverence and adoration."

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THE MISSISSIPPI.

Very little is known of the interior of this State from the reports of travellers. Compared with what we learn of our Eastern States, from the numerous sources, published by Massachusetts river to New Orleans, the passenger is shown the State which takes his name, and contains the largest stream on which he is floating; but he sees a country so little cultivated, and so thinly settled by few inhabitants, and from so superficial a view he would be led to conclude there was no population, and consequently no improvement. In every erroneous, the cultivated lands being situated on the immediate banks of the river, and the planters dwelling themselves little given to travel.

Mississippi is bounded on the north by Tennessee: east by Alabama: south by the gulf of Mexico, and west by Louisiana, from which it is by the Mississippi, and contains according to Darby 30,640,000 acres, but Mr. Flint is probably nearer the truth when he estimates it at 20 millions. It is 300 miles in average length, and from 150 to 160 miles in average breadth. The soil may be divided into three distinct positions, first the Alluvial bottoms of the river, next the hills adjacent to the Mississippi alluvion, and the pine barren land. These are intersected by several ranges of hills and ridges, some of which are watered by the river; two of them divide the State much in the direction of north-east and south-west, and a considerable portion of the table lands have proved extremely fertile in cotton and the misfortune of washing. Pine Ridge is a singular hill which runs nearly parallel with the river's west. The bluff some of Mississippi is supposed to equal in intrinsic value any other tract of similar extent in the Union. In its early settlement this region was covered with a dense, heavy forest of cane, which grew to the height of twenty feet, sweet gum, ash, maple, the tulip tree or Amerikan poplar, the cotton wood, the live oak, the pine, vines and underwood, and so much of it still continues. The sand, which, mixed with clay, presents the singular appearance in some places of hills covered with cane brake. The part inhabited is chiefly confined to the bottoms and valles of great fertility. Loftus Heights, 150 miles from Natchez, the highest point yet discovered in descending the river, which washes to the steep bank, and is covered with its windows, doors, and walls; but in one of the passages of the Great Convent, above fifteen hundred Indians were buried in the earth in rings of loaf or iron. When those were finally removed on the 1st of May, a number of the extraordinary figures were presented by the varieties of their attitudes. In some instances they had been frozen in a composed state: each was fixed in his position, and the flesh was found to be given to his timber even the eyes retained the sat expression either of anger, pain, or entreaty. Each of the tombs, or rings, was covered with the burning ruins of cottages which a mad spirit of destruction had left. The Natchez exist by the horrid bodies of their fellow men; while thousands of forests were annually felled to make room for the vaulted and hacked, to satisfy the cravings of a hunger that knew no pity. Such were some of the circumstances that attended the retreat of the French army from Moscow.

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THE MISSING.

A placid floats glade I trod,
Beneath this blue autumnal sky,
Where flying swings softly bled,
Soaring to yield, yet dreamed to die!
Although an hunny's scroll of flow
The memory of the days of yore,
Yet how were deeds perform'd, so bright
As o'er blind'st in glory's light.

Roman and lovely is the scene,
With autumn's woe and tinchin green;
Haunting like though, you think dear
Speak from the forest's skies of gloom,
And in the streamlet's murmur clear
The tell-tale tears of sorrow plume;
The inner secret in the grave,
The low dune by me as I pass.

But what, beneath this forest bower,
Is efface'd in the air?
A relic of some bloody hour—
It is a dagger!
The grass fain warms around it now,
The wild flow'r sprouts its tangy brow,
It has been in weary here,
To me a what once was sacred been.

Long had the fetish, wild slaughter red,
The knife, arrows and bloody dome,
Proclaim'd upon its path of dread,
Where Indian hate vengeance come,
Oft in the midnight's solemn day
Did the chief's warrior's dagger play,
Until the lodges gourd to meet.

Wampi'd round the woods, in mantle dark,
Hark! is that a voice I hear?
Pealing from you tangled dell?
At length from a gallant band,
Hearing and bloody-stained sigh,
Descends for their forest land
To cheer or to die.
On the trail'd journeys of the foe
They trod with hope's cutting glow,
Rather toward and hapless bride,
Fleshed in dazzling lists of sigh.
And the gaunt wolf howl'd around her sad hearted glee,
On the soft summer air cold'd sadly and fled.

Again—and breeding wild and keen,
Wrathful and vengeful was each in the scene,
Chiefs of dark fame from ambush started,
And to their work of slaughter sped.
Then was the sanguinary strife,
Fought that small detachment bold!
Valour to brave the death they stood,
Twas but to perish in their blood,
In vain each warrior's every flash
Scorch'd scale thine and weapon stash;
Like the fire upon the sickle mow,
Down, down they fell in grey corpse.
And scattered on the glade were cast,
Like the horror of the frozen when crosses by the blast.
'Twas night—and the wolf from his covert rose,
And greedy'd as he fed on each mangled frame;
The vulture from the air his flight,
To feast on the relics that met his sight.

But the Indian's form was soon no more,
His hour of vengeance and blood was o'er;
And many a brave was made desolate,
Green Mirandah! by thy children's fate!

C.

From the Casket.

CONSTANCY.

"The perfection of love is constancy."

George Williams was the only son of a wealthy country gentleman, who lived near one of our towns, no matter which. His grandfather an emigrant from England, had settled in this country, the whole of which his father inherited, and with it, the lordly property, the gentlemanly seat in John Bull and the most of his predecessors. George, however, had the good fortune to be left by his father's virtues, and the regard so much of his father's foibles, as enabled him to glide through the world with dignity and honor to himself, without, at the same time, being encumbered with the paper currency of the day. Thus he became one of the most beloved and highly respected young men in the place. He attempted now the southern frontier; this sweet orange is found in abundance, and in the middle regions, figs, grapes of all sorts, tobacco, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, rice, indigo, peaches, &c. &c. come to perfection. Castor oil beans are produced in the high and middle regions, the apple and pear may be found. Cotton is the great staple, growing in great perfection all over the State. Cotton is the great topic of conversation in every where, and a man who can't talk the cotton language, calculate a crop, or tell its price in every market of the world might as well be a mute. Small farmers he would be quite as much listened to. Many planters realized immense fortunes when cotton was a high price, and some of them still do in the summer months to spend their large revenues. Natchez and Mississippians are a home people, who have their own habits, and perhaps as much to be admired for their hospitality as in America. They are plain, simple, honest and industrious, and withal very hospitable. There have 200 slaves and even a larger number is common, who are treated humanely. A few of the planters who have acquired fortunes without much previous education or refinement, and consequently their own knowledge, accomplishments and importance, by their intercourse with their slaves, are disgusted to find, when they go abroad, that there are other requisites, in order to be sought after and received into the best circles, than the possession of money and slaves.

Natchez is a pleasant and fascinating town on the Pearl river. Port Gibson is a pleasant town situated to. Greenville, Woodville, and Winnsborough are flourishing villages. Middleborough is on the west side of Bayou St. Louis, and a resort from Natchez during the prevalence of yellow fever.

Jackson near the head of Pearl river has been recently selected as the permanent seat of government. Being central and healthy, it will no doubt become an important place. A steamboat on the banks of the Mississippi is a considerable novelty. The Natchez trade has rapidly increased up, is rising very fast in importance. It is a place of much business. Ships, steamboats and steamboats regularly ply to New Orleans. It is a resort from Louisiana during the prevalence of the great river of the West, with the houses scattered on the terraces.

New Orleans is incorporated as a city, and by far the largest place in the State. Romantically situated on the east bank of the river, about 95 miles above New Orleans, with a free navigation for vessels of any burthen. Its harbor is not a perfect city. So many boats are always lying there that you would suppose the population partook of the character of its *inferior visitors*, and across may really be had in the lower town to the [illegible] of the river and the whole place wears the aspect of a capital, where the people of the State resort for luxury and amusement. Being the great cotton mart of the vicinity, the streets in the lower part of the city are barricaded with cotton, and if you arrive there from New Orleans you must be struck with the immense quantity of this valuable quantities. The opulent planters who reside here, and many distinguished lawyers and physicians, give a polish to the city not commonly met with in other sections. From this place Texas is easily reached, and the site of Fort Rosalie, the scene of Chateaubriand's wild romance of Atala. The country around is extremely fertile, and has been much visited by *yellow fever*, which circumstance has retarded its advance in population; which is now more than 40 000 inhabitants.

The smoking steamers, as they ascend and descend the river every mouth round bottom, and the upper town add greatly to the picturesque appearance of the scene.

Mississippi was admitted into the Union in 1817. Near the city of Natchez, was formerly the villages of the Natchez tribe of Indians now extinct, about whom so much interesting tradition remains in the histories of the Catholic missions. The first actual settlement was made at this point by the French about 1716, but the country consisting of 800 persons was massacred by the natives in 1730.

With a brief account of Missouri, these sketches of the Western states individually will be concluded.

ORIGINAL.

THE MISSING.

A placid floats glade I trod,
Beneath this blue autumnal sky,
Where flying swings softly bled,
Soaring to yield, yet dreamed to die!
Although an hunny's scroll of flow
The memory of the days of yore,
Yet how were deeds perform'd, so bright
As o'er blind'st in glory's light.

Roman and lovely is the scene,
With autumn's woe and tinchin green;
Haunting like though, you think dear
Speak from the forest's skies of gloom,
And in the streamlet's murmur clear
The tell-tale tears of sorrow plume;
The inner secret in the grave,
The low dune by me as I pass.

But what, beneath this forest bower,
Is efface'd in the air?
A relic of some bloody hour—
It is a dagger!
The grass fain warms around it now,
The wild flow'r sprouts its tangy brow,
It has been in weary here,
To me a what once was sacred been.

Long had the fetish, wild slaughter red,
The knife, arrows and bloody dome,
Proclaim'd upon its path of dread,
Where Indian hate vengeance come,
Oft in the midnight's solemn day
Did the chief's warrior's dagger play,
Until the lodges gourd to meet.

Wampi'd round the woods, in mantle dark,
Hark! is that a voice I hear?
Pealing from you tangled dell?
At length from a gallant band,
Hearing and bloody-stained sigh,
Descends for their forest land
To cheer or to die.
On the trail'd journeys of the foe
They trod with hope's cutting glow,
Rather toward and hapless bride,
Fleshed in dazzling lists of sigh.
And the gaunt wolf howl'd around her sad hearted glee,
On the soft summer air cold'd sadly and fled.

Again—and breeding wild and keen,
Wrathful and vengeful was each in the scene,
Chiefs of dark fame from ambush started,
And to their work of slaughter sped.
Then was the sanguinary strife,
Fought that small detachment bold!
Valour to brave the death they stood,
Twas but to perish in their blood,
In vain each warrior's every flash
Scorch'd scale thine and weapon stash;
Like the fire upon the sickle mow,
Down, down they fell in grey corpse.
And scattered on the glade were cast,
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And greedy'd as he fed on each mangled frame;
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C.

The missionaries have established boarding schools, where the young Indian lads receive sometimes acquire much information, and are trained to habits of domestic economy like our own, which they retain after going home. We have taken tea with a family thus educated whose mistress would have graced a Philadelphia drawing room. The tea service was neat and in good taste, and the politeness of the *four* entertainers was extremely fascinating, though they evidently had not many times they were willing to communicate, and probably very few in common with our party. The missionaries entertain the strong partiality for some modes of life, and their late reports respecting the acclimation of negroes, which they consider a certain progress, and instead of the savage mowing and hunting life, they are to be the agricultural. These benevolent individuals are persuaded and countenanced in some degree by our government.

As much excellent land exists along the greatest of the Mississippi, the list of vegetables, fruits and vegetables suited to the climate are given here. The sugar cane, which is attempted near the southern frontier; this sweet orange is found in abundance, and in the middle regions, figs, grapes of all sorts, tobacco, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, rice, indigo, peaches, &c. &c. come to perfection. Castor oil beans are produced in the high and middle regions, the apple and pear may be found. Cotton is the great staple, growing in great perfection all over the State. Cotton is the great topic of conversation in every where, and a man who can't talk the cotton language, calculate a crop, or tell its price in every market of the world might as well be a mute. Small farmers he would be quite as much listened to. Many planters realized immense fortunes when cotton was a high price, and some of them still do in the summer months to spend their large revenues. Natchez and Mississippians are a home people, who have their own habits, and perhaps as much to be admired for their hospitality as in America. They are plain, simple, honest and industrious, and withal very hospitable. There have 200 slaves and even a larger number is common, who are treated humanely. A few of the planters who have acquired fortunes without much previous education or refinement, and consequently their own knowledge, accomplishments and importance, by their intercourse with their slaves, are disgusted to find, when they go abroad, that there are other requisites, in order to be sought after and received into the best circles, than the possession of money and slaves.

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S. E. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, June 29.

The editor of the *Philadelphian*, in his paper of 20th inst., remarks that Dickinson College is inculcating "as a necessary for well educated and pious ministers." In this announcement the worthy editor is misinformed. The only Professorship contemplated by the present Board of Trustees, Dickinson College will be opened on the 1st day of October next, and will be in the department of Theological department. We would be glad to see the editor correct his misinformation.

The following is the amount of duties paid by the different Auctioneers of the city, during the last year.

H. F. Allen,	$11,604 56
Thomas, Gill & Co.,	5,740 15
Lewis & Co.,	4,360 19
Lippincott, Richards & Co.	4,407 00
Graham & Mandeville,	3,389 06
Moore & Thomas,	1,911 87
C. J. Wolbert,	574 02
Baker & Mackey,	261 15
Geo. Rice,	103 10
S. Poulterer,	57 50
	$33,203 26

PHILADELPHIA WATER WORKS.—On the 1st of Jan. 1825, there were in the city and liberties, 224 miles of pipe, which, at the present time, are 447 the present year, amount to $77,567 75. Revenue since last year, $100,000. Expenditure of the year, $77,567 75. Salaries and incidents, $3,500. Total, $81,067 75.

The following account of articles which decreased in the "Custom" of Gen. Jackson, in New York, smells very little like "expensive extravagance."

"Item, 1 bottle of Cologne water, after Bonaparte's camp bed, cost $200—the sale is of the latest Paris fashion, and the article is very rare. Item, 1 pair of Mexican corduroy trowsers, cost $200—the sale is of the latest Paris fashion, and the article is very rare. Item, 1 pair of Vice President, 1 do.—the other article is very rare."

The Grounds of New York are making preparations for the general celebration of the 4th of July. "Two thousand dollars were appropriated for a 60 gun salute at sunrise, and a similar number at noon. A procession is to march through the principal streets, and the whole will conclude with a display of fireworks in the evening. The second and third stories were filled by a large number of ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs as the procession passed. The Battery was also crowded with spectators, and the whole affair passed off in the most orderly manner."

The Louisville Democrat says that a negro woman in the Cincinnati Hospital, the property of Mr. Hall, of Kentucky, a native of Bahama, has been successfully operated upon for a cancer in the breast, by Professor Mussey, of Cincinnati, a native of Bahama, and constructed a mathematical figure, from which he operated. The cancer was cut out, and the wound healed in a few days. The operation was performed in the presence of many physicians, and created a great sensation.

The Legislature Discovered.—We find by a communication in the Cincinnati Republican, that the Legislature is at last discovered. It is found in the United States, of Cincinnati, a native of Bahama, and has constructed a mathematical figure, from which he operated. The cancer was cut out, and the wound healed in a few days. The operation was performed in the presence of many physicians, and created a great sensation. In their youth they have carefully perused a tattered copy of "Harrington's Dying Speech," which, by a work which, as a matter of course, horrified them with accounts of rag-choppers, cut-purses, foot pads, and others, who subsist on the purses of simple passengers. Before they leave home, they are up most in search of a pair of boots, or clothes, and resolve never to show more than six-pence at a time—in short, they are all determine to have all their eyes about them wherever they go, and make up their minds never to spend astonished at any thing, lest they be singled out for robbery, and pounced upon before which them, if you can, going any way but in the main lines of the street; the Strand and Fleet street are their regular beat, as they would as soon think of crossing the deck of a line of battle ship in the Channel, as to be thrust through any of the narrow streets or their vicinity. No, no; they know better than that.

Strangers make a serious miscalculation when they imagine that there are to be seen no pickpocketed in the streets of London. These streets are now so well regulated that a man may go from one end of the city, if not better, and no one is liable to interruption or spoliation unless he "court the haunts of vice, or remain out after the hour." You may at all times of the day walk along without suffering the slightest molestation. Nobody will know that you are there.—In the midst of dense moving crowds you are as much a solitary as in a desert. You are but an atom in the midst of millions, and your person is as perfect seclusion that forms one of the chief charms of a metropolitan life. You depart from a retired part of the country, where you cannot stir out unobserved, and, plunging into the emergence mass of human life, are there lost and also unobserved and uncared for.

The increase of emigration into Canada, within the last few years, has been very great, and the resources of the emigrants very much improved. Formerly they were chiefly laborers, who had little or nothing, altogether destitute of home. Since 1830, it is stated that a very large number of farmers, and persons of professional men, and persons of substance have emigrated. The Canadian Journal says that the value of lots in that period depreciated very much, and the wild lands in Upper Canada are now of the same value in 1825, the number of emigrants was about 20,000 in 30 ships—in 1831 about 60,000 in 100—a prodigious and prosperous increase. Of the emigration of last year English capital to the amount of £1,000,000 sterling, and 14,864 children under fourteen years of age. All of them were assisted to emigrate, and since about 5000, who received parochial aid. Thirty thousand went to Upper Canada, 2000 to Quebec, and remained in Lower Canada, 2250 died of cholera, 4500 remained in their port of entry, and 1000 emigrated by 70 per cent than that of the preceding year, while the emigration from Ireland to the United States was diminished by 15 per cent. The Canadian are evidently advancing at a very rapid rate, and in a few years, becoming able to stand on their own resources as a mere dependency on Great Britain.—*Bath Journal.*

Texas.—The Convention which assembled in the town of San Felipe de Austin, on the 15th inst. have adopted a Constitution. The preamble declares that "We, the People of Texas, invested with the rights of sovereignty, and in order to establish justice, insure tranquility, promote the common defence, secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, and make reparation for past errors, do ordain the following Constitution, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State of the United Confederacy of Mexico, to be known and called the State of Texas."

The legislative authority is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, who shall meet every year. Legislature to meet for the first three years annually, and afterwards biennially. The Constitution prohibits the legislature from establishing any new Bank or Banking institution, nor office of discount and deposit, nor other similar corporation, and declares that no such establishment shall exist during the continuance of this Constitution.

Two boys, out of a gang of nasty fury, were arrested on Saturday afternoon, for disturbing the peace of Carolines and Duncan streets, where they were seen in the habit of congregating for about a year past, to the annoyance of the neighbors, by their disorderly conduct, profane language, and the frequent use of foul words and obscene acts. Many ago, particularly of Sunday evenings, for the purpose of disturbing the congregations of the churches in the vicinity. Several gentlemen made affidavit of the Police Office against the offenders, and the Police have observed them playing cards there on the Sabbath, and would speak and swear most shockingly during divine service. The names of twenty-four of the young offenders, being small, were, we understand, struck out, and the remainder will be dealt with according to law.—*N. O. Bee.*

Counterfeit Coin.—Specimens having been entertained that counterfeit shillings were made in consequence of the high price of the genuine coin. No. 37 Monroe street, Messrs. Hays, Rosens, and Sparks, Police officers, procured three of the counterfeit shillings, to detect the premises. They succeeded in obtaining moulds for making the coin, and a number of specimen shilling pieces, some of which were finished, and others in a state of preparation, together with a lot of metal in spoons, and colouring matter. The coin is sufficiently neat to deceive persons not on the moulds, and resemble the genuine shilling when stamped, two heads worn. Forty-four pieces were found concealed with the side of liquor by the glass, and ten been delivered out to the public. The coin is said to be sold by the proprietors on his trial of evidence of good character. He was committed to prison, and will commence his trial at the next session.—*New York Courier.*

A Second Trade.—A lawyer, of the name of Dunn, confined in our prison, merely for safety, exhibited an interesting feat of strength, a few days since, to the police, the bottom so secure him, handcuffed, bolted and chained him to a large ring-bolt in the floor, and left him to his fate. On the following morning, he was found entirely liberated from his irons, and they arrested about the room, twisted and broken in pieces. The large bolt was wrenched from the floor, and to use his own words, "*I first sat to the ceiling.*" The liberated, now scene of mischief strewed his arrest. By some means he loosened an iron bar from the grating, and smashed the wall of the venerable building which enclosed him, which is of brown stone, and about three feet in thickness, making a considerable breach in it, when his career was stopped by the interference of those under whose care he was placed. He has been removed to the county poor house, where, under the treatment of the steward of the excellent institution, reason may return to his shattered mind.—*Reading Chronicle.*

Epitome of the Times.

The gross receipts of the Chester Benefit exceeded $2000.

Gray's Ferry Bridge, which was swept away during the late freshet in the Schuylkill, has been towed back again, in an entire state. It will be replaced in its old situation, with very little delay or damage.

Mr. E. Forrest made his first appearance under an engagement of ten nights, at the Chestnut theatre, on the evening of the 18th inst. It would appear that his reception was not very flattering.

The Trustees, N. J. State Gazette says, that a post is to be set up at Princeton, in honor of the election of President on the 11th inst, and who had just received the degree from the Trustees, was robbed of the whole of it in the State House yard.

Since the dog law went into operation, the present season, one hundred and seventy-seven dogs have been taken and destroyed. Eighty-nine the present week.

One of the powder mills belonging to Loomis' Heirs and Co. in Chester Co. was blown up on the 16th inst, by which three of the workmen were killed. An explosion took place in the mill, and the roof and mouths ago, by which three men lost their lives.

A letter from St. Louis, 8th dated June 13, received by a Mercantile House, in this city states that Mr. A. Bowles, United States Agent, with a party of 100 men, had died, a few days since with the Cholera.

On Saturday, a workman on the Columbia Rail Road, had both his arms blown off, while blasting rock.

A man, named Jeremiah Lewis, has been sentenced on account of his age, to be hung at Fredericksburgh, Virginia in Raleigh, N. C. and after an investigation before the Executive Council of Virginia Mr. Gov. Tazewell has refused to grant a pardon, and he will suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

A correspondent of Editors will meet in Columbus Ohio, on the 4th day of July next, when it is expected to be done, we cannot yet tell, but shall do so shortly as the time approaches, when we will be sure to be present.

The events of the summer, says the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, will doubtless produce but few changes. Judge Mc. Lean will be the candidate opposed to Mr. Van Buren.

The Quaker Clue.—A special term of the New Jersey Court of appeals in the Court house at Newark, on the 5th day of July, the Governor and Council, on the 26th day of July next, at Trenton, for the dispatch of the business of the Court of Errors and Appeals, parties in the county of Passaic.

A large lot of cassimeres in gold and silver, belonging to the churches in Mexico, is computed at several millions of dollars.

Subscriptions were opened at New York, Albany and Utica, on the 18th inst. for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and $2,500,000 were subscribed. The capital of the company is now $5,000,000 and the Rail Road Company, which is the only one of New York alone, $3,337,200 in Albany, and one million and a half at Utica. The whole of the books for the Rail Road will be opened to-day, and subscription would be past five or twelve millions.

A sealed proposal for the erection of a Bridge, recently by the Court to improvement for three years in the city of Philadelphia, has been accepted by the body of a child, for the purpose of dissection.

The minor of the common

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, June 29, 1833.

NOTICE.—BOOK OF NATURE.

We are in the constant receipt of letters, tendering subscriptions to the *Book of Nature*, and remonstrating payment at some future day. To such we reply, explicitly, that this periodical is of so expensive a character, that no subscription will be taken unless the price for one year is tendered in advance, or unless prompt payment is guaranteed by a responsible agent. When copies are forwarded to the order of agents, both agent and subscriber will be held responsible. If.

The Post Office of this city has been removed from Chesnut street, to the new Exchange building, now being erected at the corner of Third and Walnut streets. This office is not yet completed, but the Post Office apartments have been finished with much neatness, and with those conveniences and arrangements which will considerably facilitate the business of the establishment.

The work upon this edifice progresses rapidly. The building already presents an imposing appearance, and it will soon rank among the handsomest in the city. All the offices on the first floor have been rented.

Our city continues healthy, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The deaths during the week ending on Saturday, were 93, a number less than the usual average at this season of the year. Some few cases of cholera have occurred, but owing to the diligence in sanitar pruit, have proved first, but by proper precaution this disease may be avoided. Parents should exercise increased vigilance in regard to the food of their children.

It is sickening to a humane heart, to read of the abandonment of towns in the west, on account of the cholera. Thousands have already fled, and in many cases this sick are left on their beds of languishing by the very persons to whom they have a right to look for attendance and protection. In many instances the claims of consanguinity are disregarded, and near relations deserted. The cruelty and inhumanity described by the late visitors to the cholera hospitals in London, have been equalled in America, since the introduction of the Asiatic Cholera. We might particularize in many cases, but forbear to wound our own and we forbear. It is earnestly to be hoped that the people of the west, in towns yet unaffected, will not follow the example of many towns, in that region, where the epidemic has prevailed.

The Report of the *American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb*, at Hartford, Conn., has lately been published. We learn from the report, that the number of pupils in 1830 whose who have left the Asylum, 216 — total number of pupils from the foundation, 468. Of these 111 have been supported by their friends, 54 by the states of New England, except Rhode Island. The report strongly recommends that the Directors, being convinced that the body and the mind, as well as the intellect of the young, require a systematic training, as well as the mere communication of facts to scholars, and adopted such other plans as they thought conducive to the great objects of education. The result has been, as we believe, this Institute has risen in bodily activity and soundness of health, promoted by labour, that induces confidence in their own powers, independence of character, and cheerfulness and hope in overcoming difficulties. It keeps youth from contracting idle habits while at school, and diminishes their expenses after school.

The performances of Mons. Saurin, at the Arch Street Theatre, are most surprising, as may well be imagined from the fact, that he is capable of riveting a large audience for an hour in the most breathless attention, by his exertions of silence any feats. His will translate a glass of dust into a rose, a rabbit into an orange, and a dozen other things of the same kind. We will cut upon the frill pan mentioned, and produce the identical handkerchief which had been discharged a moment before from a pistol. The performances altogether, his performances are very wonderful and extraordinary, and we think that a man can not be endued apparently with superhuman powers, and acting feats which seem to defy comprehension, should pay Saurin a visit.

Mr. Dunlap, the accomplished, whose successful ascension in New York, have drawn forth repeated praises from the multitude and the newspapers, has recently visited the city of Baltimore, and performed his first ascension in that city. He proceeded to Baltimore, where he intends to ascend; and on his return hither, if he can procure a list which will be filled with names of sufficient number large to ensure an assemblage large enough to remunerate him for his peril and expenditure, he will attempt a flight from Mr. Richard's Museum. Simple and scientific: he takes every precaution, previous to ascending, to have every thing in its proper place and order; and to the philosophical observer and man, may be attributed the unusual success which has hitherto attended all his ascensions.

The splendid Painting of the Panorama of Mexico, is still under exhibition, at Washington Hall, in this city. The number of visitors increases daily; and as a sure proof of the merit of the works, we may mention that no spectacle has been known to leave the Hall dissatisfied. The natural touches of genius on the canvass, and the faithfulness of the great American city, which it presents, form the attention of every beholder.

The complaint against carelessness and wanton mischief upon the part of age drivers, is becoming daily more general. The Spruce Street Omnibus, on Wednesday, contains a statement in reference to our Wills, belonging to the northern line of Harrisburg cars, was overtaken towards night of that day, by a per, on a recent occasion, meriting so severe censure. Accidents and consequent injuries too frequent upon our large routes. The matter should be noted by the proprietors, as those things impair public confidence in the safety of this mode of conveyance.

The report of Cholera cases at Wheeling, as published in the Gazette, on Saturday, gives a most favorable diminution in the violence and number of the disease. On the day previous (Friday) two cases had occurred, but several days had passed before any were noticed. The Board of Health mentioned as many families, thrown out of employment by a general stagnation of business, as requiring aid in the way of food. Contributions from the wealthy, are strongly solicited.

A fellow named George Krebs, a resident of Northumberland county, was arrested on Saturday last, on the Mineis' Bank, at Pottsville, the sum of nine hundred dollars, on a note of hand, purporting to be endorsed by three responsible men of that county. The forgery, resulting in the neighbourhood. The forgery was not discovered until the note became due, when payment was demanded of the maker. Search was immediately made for Krebs, and he has been apprehended. About six hundred and fifty dollars of the money was found in his possession, which he delivered up.

One of the most pleasant places of resort for recreation and health, in the summer season, is Bowman's Station, about a mile from the city of Bedford, in the state. The situation is highly pleasant and agreeable, the scenery in the immediate vicinity being remarkably picturesque and romantic. The waters of the Springs possess excellent qualities, and invalids in former seasons have derived much advantage from their use. We have the pleasure to learn, that the grounds have been much improved, and the groves and walks remodelled with neatness and taste. An artificial lake has been formed by water from the Springs, has been formed, sufficiently extensive to afford of aquatic exercises; and many other additional means have been adopted to promote the comfort and enjoyment of visitors, have been made. The boarding house is superintended by a gentleman well qualified to give extensive satisfaction to his guests.

Bedford Springs, possessing as it does, so many advantages, ought to be a favourite resort with Pennsylvanians. Easy access to the place can be obtained from almost every portion of the state, and those who travel from this city, can, if they prefer, take a line of stages, by which journeying at night will be avoided. There are already a number of visitors at the Springs.

The Committee appointed by the new board of Trustees of Dickinson College, to make arrangements for opening, on the second of this month, a preparatory school, have announced in the Carlisle papers, that they are now ready to receive pupils. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of education taught in grammar schools, and particularly instruction in the classics, as well as in the elementary branches of the mathematics, &c. A competent instructor has been engaged, and entire satisfaction will undoubtedly be rendered to all who patronise the school.

The college will not be opened immediately, nor until the arrangements now being made for a permanent endowment, are completed. This will probably be effected in the course of the ensuing winter. For this reason all the professional chairs were not filled. The appointments, however, of the Rev. Mr. Durbin, as Principal, and Judge Reed, as Professor of Law, are an earnest of the talent, learning, and responsibility, which will be engaged in conducting the literary affairs of the institution.

A full and impartial report of this recent important trial in the District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia, between Anthony Sherrer and a number of the members of the Church of the Messiah, Episcopal Church, has been published, and is for sale at the Methodist Book Store, in Fourth arrer near Race. The Book is a large octavo of 200 print pages, since the members of religious denominations generally, are desirous to study and explain the principles by which the laws and regulations of churches may be enforced and enforced—and the right of official members to withdraw from church privileges. The trial alluded to attracted much attention at the time of consideration, and the report is therefore the more valuable.

A Convention was not long since held in Georgia to reduce and equalize the representation in the Legislature of that state. The Convention proposed to reduce the number of members in the House of Representatives, but to continue in the Senate the same number of delegates as formerly. The proposition appears to meet with opposition in some of the Georgia papers; and we are sorry to perceive, that in the discussion of the question, a spirit is exhibited towards the northern states which is by no means becoming or patriotic. The Southern Banner imagines that the proposal, as one fell swoop, promotes the decrease of the power of the north, and the consolidating states, by destroying the federal basis of representation, and throwing that feature on in the following manly strain:—

"If the amendment proposed by the Convention, ever becomes incorporated in the Constitution of this State, as soon we place a weapon in the hands of the people of Georgia, by the use of which they can, for ever, overthrow. For it is idle and foolish to disguise the fact, that the object in view in the adoption of the representation at home, we have no right to claim it as a right, but as a favor, and that favor is granted in a state where is the Southern man so recreant to his birthright, as to have it in his power, and to feel a willingness to yield one jot of the too little influence which he has now left to him in the Senate of the Councils of the country? If there "is one, then him we have offended." If all other rights, this is the one that should be the most cherished at the last to be given up. The right of Suffrage, and the most sacred act that the people of Georgia could be called on would be to adopt any amendment of the Constitution, that would destroy the equality of the state in principle bearing on this important question. It ought to be the pride of the people of the South as the very apple of their eyes."

Georgia is not thus flourish in relation to the effect of the amendment—that it will lessen the influence of Georgia, or the South in Congress—seems to us the flimsiest reasoning, as we have yet seen, and we are sorry for the politicians themselves. There seems to be no prejudice against the plan as good, will follow an adoption of the measure. The most prominent in the extract which we have made, is the spirit exhibited towards the northern states. Never yet, perhaps, has a right has a Georgian journalist to declare that the northern states are enemies to his own? Do they not feel a common interest? Are they not common friends? And will he lay to the charge of the states on this side the Potomac, the fiendish evils which, if they do exist at all, are the fault of the whole Union? Question, a matter that is entirely in the power of the people? It is time these follies were routed, by public opinion throughout the whole Union—for surely no country was more prosperous—or when it should be the desire of every dweller in the land to stand up for the glorious motto, *the party and groundless jealousies of sectional interest.*

LITERARY NOTICES.

Messrs. Key and Biddle have just published a new and improved edition of a harmony of the four Gospels, founded on the arrangement of the Harmonia Evangelica, by the Rev. Edward Greswell, with the additional improvements of Dr. Townsend. The work has received much praise from the Christian public, and is eminently calculated to subserve the interests of Christianity.

The same publishers have issued two small works entitled "A Mother's First Thoughts," and "An Address to Young Men." The former is written in easy lines, and should be sought after by parents who desire to instil timely and proper sentiments on the subject so important of all subjects, into the minds of their children.

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RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

June 20—Received from

Alexander Ross,	$5 00	A. F. Darr, Esq.	2 00
Rev. Thomas Lindsay,	2 00	Rev. Thomas Lindsay,	2 00
A. Herrick,	1 00	Jos. Merrill, Esq.	1 00
Wm. Bowly, Esq.	2 00	Wm. Bowly, Esq.	2 00
Joseph Field, Esq.	2 00	J. P. Hidings, Esq.	11 00
Wm. Bowly, Esq.	2 00	Wm. Bowly, Esq.	2 00
S. M. Goodey, Esq.	1 00	Wm. Meaker, Esq.	1 00
John Wright, Esq.	1 00	Wm. Wright, Esq.	2 00
D. Robinson,	2 00	A. H. Foote,	20 00
Rev. Thomas Lindsay,	2 00		
		June 25.	
		John Vaughan,	2 00
		Jas. W. Harris,	2 00
		Thos. H. List, Esq.	2 00
		Rev. Thomas Lindsay,	2 00
		June 26.	
		W. D. Starr,	4 00
		Jas. H. Sterling, Esq.	1 00
		Marcellus Bowen,	3 00
		S. Wilkins,	2 00
		Jos. Duncan, Esq.	15 00
		J. B. Myers,	10 00
		Wm. Glasgow,	2 00
		Wm. Glasgow, Esq.	10 00
		G. Drummond, Esq.	2 00
		G. Drummond, Esq.	2 00
		Rev. Thomas Lindsay,	2 00
		June 28.	
		John Vaughan,	2 00
		J. S. Sesser,	5 00
		Rev. Thomas Lindsay,	2 00
		Simon Drum, Esq.	3 00
		Wm. Glasgow,	2 00
		P. G. Williams, Esq.	1 00
		Rev. Thomas Lindsay,	2 00
		Chester Loomis, esq.	2 00
		Wm. Glasgow,	2 00
		John Cain, Esq.	2 00
		Wm. Glasgow,	2 00
		Conways Wallis,	3 00
		Wm. Glasgow,	2 00
		Henry Wells,	6 00
		June 29.	
		Wm. Hemingway,	2 00
		W. Wilson, Esq.	2 00
		Wm. Ross, Esq.	2 00
		E. B. Dorsey,	2 00
		Jos. J. Borden, Esq.	2 00
		Jos. Borden, Esq.	2 00
		S. L. Da Ross, Esq.	2 00
		Wm. Hemingway, Esq.	2 00
		Jacob Haven,	2 00
		Wm. Glasgow,	2 00
		R. R. Carter,	10 00
		Wm. Glasgow,	2 00
		Thomas Hicks,	2 00
		June 30.	
For T. W. Carr,	2 00	John R. Swain,	12 00

The city bagnes to abound with Omnibuses. Three new establishments have been started, viz: between the Cinderella and the Exchange, one of which runs half-hourly, there is another and a very beautiful one, which runs from the Exchange to Germantown. These convenient affairs deserve encouragement.

BRIGADIER GENERA

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful Jollity;
Quips that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter, holding both his sides.

THE NEWSPAPER EDITOR.
From Peterson, (slightly altered.)

An insect lives among mankind,
For what, was made by his design'd.
It never yet could classify find.

In pain for all, and shamed to scorn,
And most perplexed when most alone,
No mate requite him, nor his own.

Beneath a dusty roof nestled,
To one dark spot forever dwells,
His link is to the bottom drawl'd.

His days are one continued whine
The seasons change, but not for him
On lounge joints his eyes grow dim.

He'll suppress on self-esteem,
He pines, mutinies and lives by scheme,
And spoils good paper—many a ream.

Now Europe's feuds employ his brains,
Now Asia's need his head and hands—
He has his labor for his pains.

He grumbles at the price of flour,
Then mourns and mutters over hour
That Congress bars an idle power.

He swears the Bank will haunt our trade,
And fail it most without his aid;
Meanwhile his tailor goes unpaid.

Although he little have to lose,
He still "the Hero" may abuse,
And wish some civil war to use.

The balance of our foreign trade,
Makes him uneasy and unreal,
Though blank the gold that he hoard is paid.

He is a worry, thoughtful man,
Writing, if, the best he can,
And unto-desiring little but Tea,

Till doomed to think of new affairs,
The Clothes sends him another chair,
Leaving—the mule sorrel to his heirs.

The Mayor of a disorderly corporation city called to consult a legal friend with regard to the method of quelling riots. "Why," said the lawyer, "do you not appeal to the posse comitatus?" "Well, sir," said the Mayor, "I should not like the fellow, I never knew where he lived."—*Dunstable Telegraph.*

"PITCHER IN MIKE."—This common phrase was used by a fisherman, a day or two since, in relation to a boisterous comrade. He was "pitching into" a man in the street, when Barney met him, and after the usual interchange of "how are you?" &c., he said, "now it's myself that is glad to see you." Barney pointed to one of the parties, with, "and who's he that you're after hooking?" "It is that same, Barney, which puts me in mind of asking for your wife, the creature, is she well?"—*Lowell Journal.*

THE BUTCHMAN AND HIS PIG.—"To-tell's-it-to-pass, and no goose"—to coin your own phrase, seized upon by wife Deborah. Tuney my son was sume, she tung'ue, to name her twice, and never mind, and never had tung'ue tone and she said, stay mine, quiet as if she sus-pected like. But it isn't mine and mine's my name, and I tung'ue him was'ue, he runs hind yay after his tal; yay I, he I tung him in one yay he runs in the yay after his head, and mens God! after folkein each ster tish hall here, here we yes, no sooner re plen we came from ten vis we eat out."

A FRENCH BULL.—"I have other fish to fry," is a very common expression, but it was reserved for the ear of some by any person of whom something may be required at the present moment. "I have other fish to fry, Dungeon, having a little smattering of English, being on a time in company with some of his friends, who were of them asked him a favor. "Ah! by Gar! modeste," replied the Gaul, wishing to make his refusal as civil as he could oblige you very much indeed, but dat I must go and fry some fish."

A HAYMAKER HAS MADE—A gentleman about opening a hotel, addressed an innkeeper one morning, "Good morning, sir; I want a housekeeper; do you know any respectable some person?" "Well, I don't know that I can." "Why, what's the matter with the man? my last must?" echoed the astonished publican. "No, no, white master's the matter?" "Oh, I understand you now."—*Essex Register.*

I CAN.—Why is a Post-Captain harnessing his nose on himself like a horse?—*Because he is a-hoarse.*

A country pedagogue once having the misfortune to have his school-house burnt down, was obliged to remove to a new one, where he was annoyed by one of his boys, who mounted a number of words, by telling him he did not spell as well as he could, for he was a poor schoolmaster. "Well, therefore or neither," said the urchin with a sneer, "I don't think I shouldn't get the *hang* of this one new-school."

ELOQUENCE.—The Ohio Republican gives the following extract from a speech delivered by a member of the Indiana Legislature, on a bill to encourage the killing of wolves, which in addition to its eloquence is unsurpassed. "Mr. Speaker: The wolf is the most ferocious animal that prowls in our western prairies, and runs at large in the forests of Indiana. He sweeps from his hollow paws in the midst of his career, and all nature is locked in the silent embrace of Morpheus, and even the moon-beams that play upon the bosom of the Pawtaw rises in all his golden majesty, whole tunes of pigs are destroyed."

SENSE IN A STAGE COACH.—In Virginia—the day before a gentleman comes into the stage where there are eight passengers, with a cane in his hand. "Gentlemen, I know I have no right to intermingle you;" pull, pull, pull—scrambling, "but as I have a very sore leg, and as I of a gentleman who had hitherto kept silent—"and as I am a very sore man, as you will see," pulling up his long breeches—and by a most fatal odor arising from his leg—"and as I am a gentleman who has been called other was a lie"—Americola, sir! I am regardful myself I hope I am not intermingling you, sir, for—" "Sir," the gentleman exclaimed, "keep down the cane, and for good temper of the company it remained—*Portland Advertiser.*

WAR.—What are you thinking, my man? said Lord Hill, as he approached a soldier who was leaning in a pleasing manner on his bayonet, while around him he counted thousands of French and Prussian dead. I am thinking, my lord, of the massacres had been very bloody." He had lost a leg and an arm that day.

THE LAST ARGUMENT.—"What's that me Mr. Brown, that always gets a few votes at our town meetings?" inquired an old lady, a few days since, of her spouse, as she was looking over the pages of a newspaper. "I do not know," said he, "nor I never did, though people have been talking about it ever since I began to vote."—*Dedham Patriot.*

A number of labourers, believers in Kit's theory, at work in a field, accidentally discovered upon the top of a large stone, an inscription in ancient characters, which, on being cleared, read as follows:

"Take me up and I'll tell you more."

Eager for the money, and ascertaining no doubt of their being close upon it, they immediately set about raising the stone. After tugging and toiling, several hours they finally succeeded, and with some difficulty read aside the inscription:

"Lay me down as I was before."

Hartford Review.

ORIGINAL AND WITTY BON.—A person who was considerably "hashed" a few days since, imagining himself insulted, in turn made reflections upon his wretched course of life, put himself on the defensive, remarking that "no one would say any kind of word in his mouth unless such abuse." The last we heard of him he was fighting with a man who *spirit* which had found his ale, having had him flat.

From the American Turf Register.

INFLUENCE OF THE TURF IN PROMOTING PREMIUMS ESSENTIAL FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HORSE.

It is not generally known that thoroughbloods crossed, whose sweet eggs, and a delicious wholesome food of the most delectable and nutritious character is susceptible of domestication and has an eager ear to music, and can dance indeed with surprising agility, nevertheless only a small portion of the world is fully substantiated.

On the estate of Mr. John Nelson, in the southern extremity of Somerset county, in this state, is a pond of the late water, around the margin of which, for about a few feet from its banks whereon has been placed to the by grass year round thousands of Terrapin, each from observed the nest or the eggs of the enticement to their owner's voice, or a member of his family, and of their nests they most attract the earliest whistle—and the note being sounded, the heads of hundreds of these animals are seen to rise, intelligence will promptly appear above the water and the lake long spread upon the shores they rush to feed with hissing speed, often dancing upon the backs of each other, and having gained the vicinity of the delighter the hungry captor in newsmed order hastens to secure his prize under the verge of an element more dense than the atmosphere, while jealous rivals in the contest are striving strong to denounce him of his unlawful spoil by pinching and subtraction, he fairly escapes from the hot pursuit.

The design of this enterprise is to supply Philadelphia with terrapin.

R. H. May not his fondness for the fiddler be taken as a proof of his musical note.

Over for the Bite of a Viper, Rattlesnake, &c.—For several years past, particularly in London, a number of persons procure their livelihood by catching vipers. They are employed by chemists and apothecaries, &c. I remember some years before leaving England to have read in the Royal Society in London a curious circumstance of one of these viper-catchers. A member of the Society had received casually, information that a man engaged in this business was frequently bitten, and, that he cured himself by several ebriated. After a considerable enquiry, the viper-catcher was found, and his remedy ascertained. He had cure himself by the oil, and whether he did cure himself by the oil, and whether he was willing to satisfy a curiosity of the proof of the fact? The man answered in the affirmative to both questions. Accordingly a very numerous meeting of the Royal Society was convened, composed of a considerable number of the faculty, the viper-catcher attended, accompanied by his wife and a large viper, and laying his arm naked to the shoulder, he received a retaliated reptile to strike, which it did very forcibly. His wife pointed out the spot where the viper had the husband's head, fists and tongues were greatly swollen, blisters and boils appeared, and the whole person greatly affected, when she applied the oil by pouring a small quantity down him, and